



Truro Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967

TRURO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health -

DR. C. W. J. HINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

The Leats, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2202

Chief Public Health Inspector & Building Surveyor -

A. H. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Rural Council Hall, River Street, Truro. Tel: Truro 4681

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

E.L. BURLEY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

D.L. CUNNICK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

F.M. FLACK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.


J.M. MELLOR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Office Staff -

C.R. WISLEY.

MISS C. WOODSIDE (shared with Housing Department).

MISS J. CURRY.



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Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Services for the Truro Rural District for the year ending 1967.

Infectious Diseases

I am happy to report that apart from a rise in the number of measles cases compared with last year, 367 as against 261, the year was a healthy one. These persistently high figures for measles in a Rural Community should show an appreciable drop in numbers a year or two after the introduction of measles vaccination. By the use of a single dose of a live vaccine the duration and degree of protection afforded to the young susceptible child should considerably increase. It is hoped that parents will co-operate by making sure those under 15 years of age will attend for immunisation.

The Summer of 1967 saw a larger than usual number of chickenpox cases, there being 246 children reported absent from school by the Education Authority due to this disease. Just how widespread was this virus complaint amongst the community is difficult to say as it is not a notifiable disease.

Following a report by the Head Teacher of a case of Infective Hepatitis in St. Agnes School in early July, I was able to obtain sufficient supplies of gamma globulin from Colindale Public Health Laboratory Headquarters to enable me to participate in the trial set up through the Epidemiological Research Unit of the Public Health Laboratory Service to assess the efficacy of British produced gamma globulin as a protection against this disease. May I take this opportunity to thank the Parents, the Headmaster and his Staff, and the children concerned in the smooth running of this trial at St. Agnes. The results of similar trials on a nation wide scale will not be known for some time, but due to the fact that essential hygiene precautions were taken at the school to minimise the chance of person to person spread, and gamma globulin was given to protect approximately half the susceptible cases, no further cases occurred at the school. Just what proportion of protection was due to each of these two factors is difficult to assess, but the importance of the former measure cannot be over-emphasised. Following an outbreak of this disease in 1965/1966 when 29 cases occurred in the same area investigation showed that there was no evidence that the disease was spread via sewage contamination of the local stream or of public water supplies, and extensive colour dye tests showed no leakage from the sewer system.

Vital Statistics

The estimated mid-year population has not changed appreciably; the number of births exceeded deaths by 31. Other variations in the death rates based on such small numbers have little significance.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue as before to be the commonest causes of death, there being a slight reduction in the number of deaths from these causes compared with last year.

Sanitary Measures

Among the many sewerage schemes considered during the year, that of Probus, Ladock and Tresillian need special mention because of the extent of the drainage area in the event of a single combined scheme being envisaged, and because any outlet from the combined sewage scheme would not be allowed at a point above the Truro Water Company's extraction point on the river at Tresillian which provides Truro City with water unless a new outlet were made.

The picture is further complicated by the fact that at Probus there are problems arising as a result of a large abattoir. The pre-treatment of the waste from this abattoir is necessary if the size and cost of any proposed combined treatment works is to be kept to reasonable proportions.

Future development on the Threemilestone area is also dependant on improvements in the sewerage system and it is hoped that by development of a trunk sewer joining with Truro City, and enlargement of the City works, this problem may be overcome.

Beach Safety

In the early part of the year the Council took the wise step of trying to minimise the risk of accidents from Malibu Surf boards by restricting their use to certain parts of the beach at Porthtowan. It is hoped that other privately owned beaches will follow this example. A Resusci Ann training model is available from the Council for Surf Clubs and other agencies for training life saving personnel in the use of the direct mouth to mouth or "kiss of life" method of resuscitation, and representatives from Surf Clubs have made use of the model which is also available on free loan for tuition purposes to all those interested to learn this life saving method. The use of various resuscitators of the "Air Viva" or "Amber" type are recommended to the surf rescue teams for use on the beach prior to oxygen apparatus being made available through ambulances and other second line rescue personnel.

Food Hygiene

The necessity of constant checking in the purification treatment of raw oysters prior to their sale to the public cannot be overstressed. In November following an outbreak of suspected food poisoning in Reading and possibly due to oysters grown and treated in this area, intensive investigations were carried out which showed that the cleansing of the oysters could have been suspect as treated oysters were found to contain more than the usual number of organisms which are normally found after cleansing. Another interesting fact emerged in the investigations, namely that the zinc content of the local seawater taken from the estuary of 0.06 parts per million,

increased after treatment use to one part per million, and that the oysters themselves after treatment concentrated this metal in their flesh up to 1,300 parts per million. The copper content was also considerably raised in the treated oysters, nevertheless there was no direct evidence as to the cause of the actual outbreak being either bacterial or metallic in origin. Recently a third possible cause has given rise to some anxiety, that is, the toxin produced by an organism in the sea called a dinoflagellate which can multiply in vast numbers under certain conditions in the sea. Happily no further outbreaks traced to oysters have been reported from this area, and it is hoped that the proposed new Shellfish Regulations will become legislation before long.

Lastly, under the heading of Food Hygiene, I would like to mention the unnecessary risk caterers, including the hotel trade, take in the bulk purchase of raw milk for their customers' use. Many visitors come down to the West Country who are used to drinking a heat treated milk, and to be offered unknowingly raw milk is a practice I would advocate be stopped as soon as possible, especially as the financial difference of the maximum of 1s. 11d. per gallon between bulk raw and bulk pasturised milk could not possibly be justified on health grounds.

I would end by thanking the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all its members for their support during the year. To all Chief Officers and their Staff, and to Mr. Bennett and his Staff I wish to express my thanks for their cheerful co-operation at all times.

I am indebted to the Area Nursing Officer, Miss V. M. Graham, and the Clerical Staff at The Leats Office for their help in the production of this Annual Report and for their work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. W. J. HINGSTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

Truro Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS

Stillbirths

1. Macerated Foetus
2. Postmaturity
3. Prolapsed navel and acute partum haemorrhage
4. Prematurity

Male	184	Female	179	Total	..	363
Registrar General's Comparability Factor	0.88
Death rate per 1,000, Truro Rural District	11.2
Death rate per 1,000, England and Wales	11.2

Male	3	Female	6	Total	..	9
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1 case of asphyxia, post maturity.
1 case of congenital malformation of heart.
1 case of prematurity.

1 week to 4 weeks:-

1 case cause unknown.

1 case of congenital abnormality.

4 weeks to one year:-

1 case of acute bronchitis - enlarged thymus.

1 case of heart failure.

1 case of suffocation due to overlying.

1 case of meningococci septicæmia.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Truro Rural District	22.8
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Infant mortality rate - England and Wales	18.3
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Perinatal mortality rate - number of stillbirths plus number of deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths	20.1
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Perinatal mortality rate - England and Wales	25.4
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Maternal Deaths - NilBirth, Death, Infant Mortality Rates since 1950

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	13.7	10.5	20.5
1951	16.1	11.7	25.4
1952	14.5	9.9	31.0
1953	14.0	9.0	29.2
1954	14.9	10.3	14.1
1955	13.6	10.5	28.0
1956	15.8	11.4	10.7
1957	16.4	11.0	30.8
1958	15.9	11.5	13.3
1959	15.7	10.8	13.5
1960	17.4	11.3	9.7
1961	16.4	12.0	35.6
1962	15.9	11.7	15.5
1963	18.6	11.1	25.3
1964	18.6	11.1	11.4
1965	17.5	10.6	21.4
1966	18.0	12.1	18.4
1967	16.3	11.2	29.8

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>MALES</u>			<u>FEMALES</u>		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live births	197	181	16	197	179	18
Stillbirths	3	2	1	1	1	0
<u>Deaths of Infants:-</u>						
Under 1 year of age	3	3	0	6	5	1
Under 4 weeks of age	3	3	0	2	2	0
Under 1 week of age	2	2	0	2	2	0

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	5	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	9
	F	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	8
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	12
	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	22
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	14	16
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	18
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	13
	F	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	28
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
23. Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

24. Bronchitis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6
	F	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
35. Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TOTAL ALL CAUSES:

M	184	3	-	-	2	-	7	19	31	48	73
F	179	2	4	-	2	-	2	3	9	52	105

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED QUARTERLY

	<u>March</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Whooping Cough	17	5	6	10
Measles	15	107	91	11
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	1
Dysentery	1	-	10	1
Acute Pneumonia	1	3	2	-
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	2	1	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES1. Mothers and Young Children (Sec. 22)Clinics for Child Welfare in the Rural District

	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1. St. Agnes	11	385
2. Perranporth	24	627
3. Chacewater	12	198
4. Carnon Downs	11	178
5. Probus	12	210
6. St. Mawes	12	155
7. Portscatho	12	257

The first four clinics are attended by County School Health Service Personnel. The Clinics at St. Mawes, Portscatho and Probus are staffed by County Health Visitors but General Practitioners carry out the immunisation of children.

Dental Services for Expectant Mothers and children are undertaken at The Leats.

The Ante Natal Clinics in the Rural District are staffed by Truro District/Nurses/Midwives and are held at and staffed by Family Doctors at their surgeries.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes. These were held at the various clinics in the Rural Area and there were 374 attendances. The classes are based on a series of eight lectures per course and when convenient fathers were invited to attend one lecture in each course.

Family Planning. A clinic is held in Truro City and cases from the Rural District are referred to this clinic.

2. Midwifery Services (Sec 23)

One hundred and forty-one home deliveries were undertaken in the Rural District and of these Medical Aid was sought in 55 cases. Home deliveries continue to show a decrease owing to the fact that more and more deliveries

are being made in hospital; this is offset, however, by the number of extra midwifery visits made due to early discharge from hospital.

3. Health Visitors (Sec. 24)

The work of the Health Visitors among the elderly decreased during the year the number of visits dropping from 1,145 in 1966 to 1,009 in 1967. Visits on social grounds for Problem Families rose, however, from 523 in 1966 to 653 in 1967. In the young age group, 8,374 visits were made to children and 107 Health Education Talks and Demonstrations were given in 1967.

4. Home Nursing (Sec. 25)

The number of general nursing cases decreased from 690 in 1966 to 687 in 1967 and the number of visits increased from 18,800 to 20,055. A large number of injections were required apart from general nursing care.

5. Vaccinations and Immunisations (Sec. 26)

<u>1966</u>	<u>Ages</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
At Clinics		62	86	12	6	3	169
G.P.s Surgeries		53	136	21	6	3	219
	<u>Totals</u>	115	222	33	12	6	388
	Booster doses 5 - 9 years at clinic						108
	over 9 years at clinic						29
	5 - 9 years at G.P.s surgeries						124
	over 9 years at G.P.s surgeries						42

<u>1967</u>	<u>Ages</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
At Clinics		137	4	2	1	-	144
G.P.s Surgeries		44	7	1	2	-	54
	<u>Totals</u>	181	11	3	3	-	198
	Booster doses 5 - 9 years at clinic						254
	over 9 years at clinic						65
	5 - 9 years at G.P.s surgeries						89
	over 9 years at G.P.s surgeries						59

Cases vaccinated against Smallpox number 103

Oral polio was given to 577 children but this figure represents the whole Health Area No. 3.

6. Ambulance Service (Sec. 27)

This service is under direct County Council control and therefore no report on the day to day administration is given.

7. Prevention Care and After Care Services (Sec 28)Tuberculosis - new notifications in age groups

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	2	-
16 - 24	1	-
25 - 44	1	-
45 - 64	1	2
65+	2	-
<u>Totals</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

No non-pulmonary cases were notified.

The mobile X-ray Unit pays twice monthly visits to The Leats and to Falmouth to examine referred cases from Family Doctors and children requiring further X-ray following positive skin sensitivity tests for T.B. B.C.G. was given to 712 children for protection against T.B. in whole Health Area No. 3 and a further 121 contacts of known T.B. cases.

Yellow Fever. The Leats is a registered Centre for this immunisation and during 1967, 248 cases were immunised before going abroad.

Cervical Smear Clinics have been set up in Truro and at Falmouth, and residents in the Rural District are directed to either clinic depending on where they live.

Out of the total of 936 cases seen at these clinics during 1967, cancer was detected in 3 cases. None of these three cases came from the Rural District.

Geriatric - Preventive Services

No person was found in need of care and attention requiring action to be taken under the National Assistance Act during the year.

Medical Loans of nursing and other aids. A supply of domiciliary aids for the incontinent is available through the Health Area Office and other equipment required in the home, such as bed pans, urinals, and bed rests, are obtained through the British Red Cross Society. Walking aids of various design may also be obtained for temporary loan through the British Red Cross Society till the patient receives such permanent aids through the National Health Hospital Service.

Chiropody. St. Agnes area has a small clinic run on voluntary lines and the chiropodist from Truro attends. The clinic is given a small subsidy from the County Council towards costs.

8. Home Help Service (Sec. 29)

Fifty-five persons were given Home Help during the year.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

The wreck of the tanker "Torrey Canyon" in March, and the widespread oil pollution of all our North coast beaches which followed, gave rise to our greatest problems and cause for concern in 1967. There was no particular health hazard to humans, except perhaps to those engaged on beach cleaning. They faced broken bones, on rocks made slippery by detergent, blistered skin from the sprays, and even drowning from unexpected high seas. Fortunately all was well.

For about three months men from your refuse collection and sewage works departments went from beach to beach on cleaning operations, some of them after a normal days work and at weekends. Assisted though they were from time to time by County Council staff and local volunteers - and of course the Army and National Fire Service in some places, they bore the brunt of the work willingly and in the end with complete success.

One of the side effects was that there was insufficient staff to maintain sewage treatment works at the standard usually expected and it took several months after the emergency before things began to approach normal again.

All the normal activities of the Department continued but it was seldom possible to do much more than deal with matters as they arose. The exception was during the few months when we had the services of a qualified student meat inspector. This relieved an Inspector from slaughterhouse duty, and surveys and inspections which otherwise would have to be shelved as matters not within the higher priorities were able to be undertaken. This interval of unusual activity, though brief, was a satisfying and I think rewarding one.

Efforts were made to gain the Ministry's consent to designation of a mink farm as an offensive trade but this was unsuccessful. It seems that unsatisfactory conditions arising from the feeding and housing of the mink can only be dealt with - should persuasion continue to fail - by legal proceedings under the nuisance section of the Public Health Act, 1936.

I acknowledge with thanks the contributions from the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Osmand & Lane, on the state of the various new village sewerage schemes, and the report on water supplies from Mr. W. C. J. Truscott, the Water Engineer. My thanks go also to Dr. Hingston for his ever friendly help and advice, and to the staff of the Public Health Department for the work they have done together as a team in a spirit of cheerful co-operation at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. BENNETT.

Chief Public Health Inspector
& Building Surveyor.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1967

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply(a) Mains Supplies.

The greater part of the district is served by the Council's two main schemes, namely the Ladock and South East Scheme and the Chacewater and South West Scheme. The Parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe each have their own separate systems, but are linked with Chacewater so that their supplies can be augmented when required.

Supplies at Mitchell and Newlyn East are by the North Cornwall Water Board.

Tresillian continues to be supplied by Truro Water Company, from whom the Council purchase their water requirements for this village. The same applies to Shortlanesend. Falmouth Corporation are the water authority for the Parish of Mylor.

Stithians Scheme. Stages 1 & 2.Trunk and Distribution Mains.

Water from the Stithians Impounding Scheme was first received into the Truro Rural District Council's system in August, 1967, when the South West District switched almost completely to the Stithians supply. Later in 1967 the supply was extended to the St. Agnes and Perranporth areas, and also to Zelah, Trispen, St. Erme and Callestock.

The mass concrete reservoirs at Three Burrows (near Chiverton) and Factory (Perranporth) were completed and tested in the Autumn of 1967.

(b) Other Sources.

Borcholes, springs, wells and rainwater storage tanks supply the needs of those members of the community unable to take advantage of main supplies, but with the arrival of Stithians water, many of these will soon be abandoned.

(c) Quality and Sufficiency.

All main supplies are filtered and chlorinated and regular samples were, as usual, frequently taken. The Analyst's reports showed that a satisfactory standard of purity was being maintained.

A total of 115 samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

At the time of preparing this report, the Council's Water Engineer had left the services of the Council whose responsibilities as Water Undertakers were taken over by the newly formed South Cornwall Water Board on the 1st April, 1968. However, Mr. Truscott has kindly submitted details of his work as your Water Engineer in 1967 and he writes as follows:-

"As in previous years the consideration as far as the Water Undertaking is concerned is the amount of rainfall which falls over the Rural Area. The total recorded at the Ladock Pumping Station for the year was 43.42" as against 50.22" for the previous year, while at Newlyn East 37.51" were registered as against 40.76" during 1966, a total deficiency of 10.05" from the two stations.

"With the water supply being made available from the Stithians Impounding Scheme in August, relief was given to the Perranporth and St. Agnes areas of supply where considerable trouble would have been experienced had it not been for the additional water being made available.

"The Ladock supply to the Roseland Peninsula area continued to stand up well to the demands, and no shortages were reported.

"Water supplied to the Rural District by adjacent authority, Truro Water Company, had to be continued in order to augment the supplies in the Chacewater, Tresillian and Kenwyn areas.

"I append below the gallonage of water pumped from the four main pumping stations as well as what was supplied by the Truro Water Company.

<u>Stations</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Wheal Daniell	Chacewater & S.W.	55.079.000	70.532.900
Treamble	Perranzabuloe	75.121.400	84.743.700
Ladock	Ladock & S.E.	117.940.000	110.067.000
Gover	St. Agnes	71.913.000	68.895.000
		<u>320.053.400</u>	<u>334.238.600</u> galls.

Supplied by Truro Water Company

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Tresillian	2.068.000	1.567.000
Kea Booster	14.704.000	24.516.000
Shortlanesend	5.857.000	5.760.000
	<u>22.629.000</u>	<u>31.843.000</u> galls.

and an additional 49,363.000 gallons were taken from the Stithians source.

"As in previous years new connections to the Council's mains continue to be made with a result that 456 new connections were made for 1967 as against 429 in the year 1966.

"Renewals also had to be made, a total of 121 being carried out as against 102 in 1966. Appended overleaf are the areas in which new connections and renewals were made.

	<u>New Connections</u>	<u>Renewals</u>
Chacewater & S.W. Area	204	15
Ladock & S.E. Area	89	14
Perranzabuloe Area	27	42
St. Agnes Area	80	40
St. Erme, Zelah & Idless	56	10
Shortlanesend & Tresillian	-	-
	<u>456</u>	<u>121</u>

"Main laying continues to take place in the Rural Area, with the many building sites and estate development taking place a total of 4,334 yards of 3" water mains were laid, all being carried out by direct labour with the exception of 1,300 yards at Ponsanooth which was installed by Messrs. Avant Ltd., Contractors.

Water Main Extensions 1967

186 yards	3" main	-	Carnon Downs (A. H. Lilly)
1,300 "	3" "	-	Ponsanooth
100 "	3" "	-	Point (R. C. Paget)
260 "	3" "	-	Carnon Downs (Carclew Builders)
200 "	3" "	-	Halvarras, Playing Place (Mr. Tabor)
290 "	3" "	-	Devoran (C. E. Christian Ltd.)
120 "	3" "	-	Mount Hawke (Mr. Jolly)
80 "	3" "	-	St. Agnes (Messrs. Hawkey & Penna)
204 "	3" "	-	Penwinnick Road, St. Agnes (Foot & Wilson)
110 "	3" "	-	Tregonoy (Exbourne Properties Ltd.)
384 "	3" "	-	Veryan (Woodland Properties Ltd.)
<u>1,100</u> "	<u>3" "</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Percuil (Truro R.D.C.)</u>
<u>4,334 yards of new water mains.</u>			

"Throughout the year no serious breakdowns occurred with the pumping machinery, due no doubt to the very efficient manner in which the pump attendants maintain the equipment; and my grateful thanks are extended to them for their work on behalf of the Council, likewise a word of appreciation for the way in which my typist has carried out duties entrusted to her."

2. Sewerage

The position regarding progress in the village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

(a) Threemilestone Sewerage.

This scheme has been investigated by an Engineering Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the recommendation has been made that it be linked with the scheme for Truro City Council. It is anticipated that tenders for the work will be invited in 1968.

(b) Porthtowan Sewerage.

This scheme still awaits investigation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(c) Veryan Sewerage.

This scheme has been investigated by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and it is anticipated that tenders for the work will be invited in 1968.

(d) Cubert & Holywell Sewerage.

The proposals for this scheme involving separate treatment works have been examined by the River Authority and County Council who have asked that consideration should be given to an alternative method of disposal which will not involve discharge of treated effluent into the existing water courses.

Fresh plans are now being prepared for a sea outfall scheme.

(e) Perranporth Sewerage.

This scheme has been investigated and approved by the Ministry of Housing and tenders invited and submitted. The contractors were E. Thomas & Co. Ltd., of Falmouth who submitted the lowest tender and it is anticipated that construction will start early in 1968.

(f) Perranwell Sewerage.

Negotiations for land purchase are proceeding and this scheme will then be investigated by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government after planning consent has been obtained.

(g) Fcock Sewerage.

This scheme is still held in abeyance pending agreement for the location of a site for sewage treatment works.

(h) Ladock Sewerage.

This scheme is now being considered for inclusion in a combined scheme for Probus and Tresillian whereby the sewage effluent from all three villages will be excluded from the water shed area of the Ladock stream, used as a source of water supply by the Truro Water Company.

Preliminary proposals for the combined scheme are in the course of preparation.

(i) Shortlanesend Sewerage.

Final plans of the scheme have been prepared and await the consent of the County Council.

(j) St. Mawes Sewerage.

Proposals for this scheme have been submitted and approved by the Council and final drawings are now to be prepared.

(k) St. Just Sewerage.

It is anticipated that proposals for St. Just Sewerage will be submitted to the Council early in 1968.

(l) Other Villages.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are continuing with the preparation of plans for other villages to be sewered in accordance with the Council's list of priorities.

3. Sewerage Works

Maintenance staff remain as last year, namely six men under a general foreman. The men work in pairs, each with their own light van, and attend to an average of seven treatment works each - including a total of ten pumping stations - several times a week.

A large new works at Carnon Downs was taken over during the year together with two pumping stations - at Carnon Downs and Devoran. Also a small Council Estate treatment works at Zelah.

Essential maintenance works were generally well carried out, but in the Spring became more than usually difficult owing to some staff being diverted for nearly three months to assist in clearing beaches of oil from the Torrey Canyon.

4. Public Conveniences

The Council own, and maintain with part-time attendants, eighteen public conveniences. The Promenade conveniences at Perranporth are owned by the Perranporth Gardens Trustees, but by arrangement are maintained by the Council. Plans were approved for an addition with six more ladies toilets to be ready for the 1968 season.

A tender of £1,646.0.0. was accepted for a new convenience at Cubert.

5. Cesspool Emptying

During the year 2,664 loads were taken from 1,497 cesspools or septic tanks. The Council have three cesspool emptying vehicles.

The normal charge for emptying remains at 10/- for the first load and 5/- per load for each additional in the one operation. The charge after two visits in any period of twelve months, is doubled unless there are exceptional reasons for waiving this general rule. The charge is also higher for those not connected to an available public sewer.

6. Refuse Collection & Disposal

Disposal problems in the northern part of the District were finally solved by the offer and acceptance of land for controlled tipping at East Wheal Rose in the parish of Newlyn East, and a useless area of old mine workings will in time become of value as agricultural land. Several hundred yards of access road had to be made up, and this was done by direct labour.

Last year control of the Council's three tips was let to a single contractor. This year a still more satisfactory system was adopted when a Bray mechanical shovel was purchased and an operator engaged on the permanent staff. He maintains the tips at Bissoe and Newlyn East, while that at Gerrans - which is too far away for economical working in this way - continues to be levelled and covered by a local contractor.

Most vehicles are now fitted with hand washing equipment, suitable water temperature being obtained from engine heat.

A second Ramillies '35' refuse collection vehicle was received in July, and an order for a third one placed. These are replacements for old and smaller vehicles.

All refuse collection and sewerage works staff were supplied with overalls for the first time, and the residential area of Point and Penpol now has a weekly collection instead of fortnightly - though this became possible because of the new Ramillies, and not because of the overalls.

7. Salvage

No salvage scheme is in operation.

8. Rodent Control

More farm contracts have been entered into this year - sixty-nine as compared with fifty in 1966, and to a value of £538.10.0. as against £348.0.0. Four treatments are given at quarterly intervals.

Owing to difficulties which have arisen from prolonged absence of the Rodent Operator through sickness, one of the refuse collection staff undertook a short course of training so that he could take over in such a future event.

The Rodent Operator is provided with a light van and poisoning is done with Warfarin, or, occasionally Zinc Phosphide. 1,354 premises were inspected and 269 found to be infested. The necessary treatment

was given in each case. On one successful occasion Warfarin was used in a liquid form in drinking water put down in a mill where dry baits were not being taken.

Private houses are treated free of charge, and regular treatments have been given to refuse tips and sewerage systems. The Operator has also dealt with wasp nests and bees, for which a small charge is made.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Carcases inspected numbered 97,938.

The number of licenced slaughterhouses remains the same, namely eight, most of the slaughtering being done in the four large areas. Some twelve to fourteen hours meat inspection work is done by the Inspectors on a rota system at weekends.

Routine visits have been made to food premises which generally have been found satisfactory. Cause for complaint has been found necessary in the case of some hotel kitchens though the management have readily accepted and acted on the need for improvement. Unfortunately an imposing exterior and splendid accommodation for the visitors does not necessarily mean equivalent conditions in the kitchen. Often, of course, it does, but one does find the overworked manager and constantly changing staff - often of foreign origin - present problems in maintaining hygiene standards always at a high level.

These are problems of hotel administration and are probably no defence in law, but one may find rather more sympathy in them than in ignorance of, or wilful indifference to, today's expected standards for food handling - an attitude which, where it exists at all, is more likely confined to small establishments in the more rural parts of the district.

Routine inspections and general surveys have, after a brief spell of activity last year when we had a qualified student meat inspector, been limited more than I could wish owing to the continued preoccupation with meat inspection. The departure of the student inspector early in the year coincided with some falling off in slaughtering and his replacement was therefore not considered essential at that time.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Act lays down standards and requirements for safety, sanitation, water supply, heating, ventilation, etc. In this District most of these premises are small and employ a very limited number of persons. No serious problems have been encountered, and those responsible for compliance with the Act have carried out all such improvements as have been asked of them.

Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.

A total of fifty-three licences were issued in 1967. Seventy-nine visits were made to caravan sites.

HOUSINGSlum Clearance.

No Clearance Orders were made, houses being dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses in all appropriate cases.

Overcrowding.

No formal Notices were served to abate overcrowding.

Housing Advances.

Eleven loans to build houses were made by the Council and seventy-two for the purchase of existing property. Four loans were made for improvements.

Rent Act, 1957.

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year and Certificates were issued.

New Building.

Under the Council's Building Regs. 834 plans were submitted for the erection of new buildings or the conversion or alterations of existing property. Plans for proposed drainage work numbered 85 in addition.

The temporary presence of an additional meat inspector, referred to elsewhere in the Report, again had valuable repercussions in that while he was with us as a qualified man extra inspections of building work in progress were possible - nearly twice as many as last year.

The rate of building in the District showed little sign of lessening despite financial restrictions.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	38
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	24
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. .	14

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	..	18
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-										
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-									
(a)	By owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	..	..	..						-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-										
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	..	..					3
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-									
(a)	By owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	..	..	..						1
(c) Proceedings under Sections, 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-										
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections, 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act	..	..							24
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(5)	Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..					9
(6)	Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority demolished									9
(d) Proceedings taken under Section 42, 43 and 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:-										
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders	..								-
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders and demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1957

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) Discretionary.

Number of applications received - dwellings	32
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Number of applications approved - dwellings	25
Total approved expenditure	£23,915.15s. 0d.
Total amount of grants made	..	..	..	£ 8,894.10s. 0d.

(b) Standard.

Number of applications received - dwellings	..	..	..	79
Number of applications approved - dwellings	..	..	..	78
Total approved expenditure	..	..	..	£25,006.17s. 5d.
Total amount of grants made	..	..	..	£11,348. 4s.10d.

NEW HOUSING

PARISH	By Local Authority		Total Completed in post-war period	
	Completed in 1967	Started in 1967	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
St. Agnes	30	9	140	235
St. Allen	-	-	8	6
Chacewater	-	-	55	22
St. Clement	12	-	4	83
Cubert	-	-	14	35
Cuby	-	-	-	2
St. Erme	-	-	12	12
Feock	-	12	52	362
Gerrans	-	9	52	53
Gwennap	-	-	24	44
St. Just-in-Roseland	8	8	63	115
Kea	-	10	48	107
Kenwyn	-	-	44	135
Ladock	-	-	30	7
St. Michael Penkevil	-	-	-	5
Mylor	21	21	114	116
Newlyn East	-	-	50	18
Perranarworthal	-	-	36	102
Perranzabuloe	-	24	121	278
Philleigh	-	-	4	10
Probus	8	8	83	76
Ruanlanihorne	-	-	8	14
Tregoney	-	-	34	13
Veryan	-	-	28	32
	79	101	1,024	1,882

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice-Cream.

2 new premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream.

65 samples were taken and the Methylene Blue Tests gave the following results:-

[illegible]

Other Food Premises Registered.

New premises registered under Sec. 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955									
other than for sale of ice-cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
New dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations									
1949 - 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New distributors registered under the Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

MEAT INSPECTION

	CATTLE			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Calves		
Number killed	10,096	2,505	4,253	40,346	40,738
Number inspected	10,096	2,505	4,253	40,346	40,738
All diseases except cysticercosis and tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	6	18	30	232	188
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	4,678		32	3,308	3,591
Tuberculosis only					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	539
Cysticercosis only					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	13	5	-	-	-
Gross weight of meat condemned	NOT RECORDED				

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

Two tins ham (total weight 21 lbs.)
3lbs. meat products (sausages and beefburgers)
2½lbs. fish
2½lbs. vegetables
7 x 10lb. tins cooked ham (German)
27lbs. pork) inspected by request at two school
12lbs. beef) canteens and confirmed unfit for human consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

Premises inspected under Public Health Acts for other than									
Housing defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Water Samples taken for Analysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lengths of Drain tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,410
Lengths of Drain retested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Sewer connections supervised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Sewers and Sewerage Works, and Drainage other than for									
testing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Refuse Collection & Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Building Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666
Food Premises (Food Hygiene Regs.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Re Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	13	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
	52	13	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-

